## HE DOLLYMOUNT VICTORY

RTHER DYTAILS OF THE CONTEST

WE OF BODINE AT THE LAST SHOT. ETCHES OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

### THER VICTORY OBTAINED YESTERDAY.

nor-Preparations for a Grand felcome Home-Coleman Brings Breech-Loading Rifles, &c.

he Team over opponents "worthy of their el" at Dollymount renders everything in constion with the splendid international affair of

HISTORY OF THE MATCH.

The history of competitive rific shooting in its country really began with the opening of the coedmoor rife range on Long Island in June, 73. The establishment of this range was the suit of more than one winter's discussion at plany, many rural members of the Legislature thaving much faith in the utility of sharp-coeting. From the date of its opening the liverst interest has been taken in the range consta of more or less importance have followed in sick succession, and it only required the interational match of last year and the success of the meridan contessants to excite a national interit in the sport.

merican contestants to excite a national intertin the sport.

The match of 1874 arose out of a challenge put
rib by Mr. A. B. Leach, who in 1887 founded
to lithe Riffe Association, in which he proposed
select a team from that organization to shoot
sainst an equal number of Americans. Aftertime correspondence the match was definitely arwhard in February, 1874, with the following prinpul conditions: The targets to be six feet high
pd twelve wide, with a "built sept" three feet
quare and a centre six feet square; a ball in the
built's eye" to count four, in the centre three, and
sch "outer" two. There was no limitation as to
to kind of rifles or ammunition to be used, expet that telescopic or magnifying sights were
rhidden. The match came off at Ocedmoor on
exptember 26, resulting, as everybody remembers,
a victory for the Americans.

The score was 834 to 261 in favor of the Ameri-

a victory for the Americans. The score was 934 to 921 in favor of the Americans Our team salled for Freiand on the 6th last month, and on the 14th they arrived at sensition, and after being gloriously feted at 4k and Dublin settled down to their work, and wed their mettle during the trial matches. PERSONNEL OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

The captain of the team is Colonel Henry A. fildersleeve. He was born in Dutchess county, f. Y. August 1, 1840, his father being a farmer ear Poughkeepele. In 1862, when he was but wenty-one years of age, he recruited a company filed men, and joined the One Hundred and Fiffeth regiment of New York volunteers, with the mak of captain. His command lay at Baitimore intil the following year, when they joined the rmy of the Potomac, under Meade, and fought in the battle of Gettysburg. From that time aptain Gildersleeve was mainly employed in liflerent administrative nositions, being provestnarshal of various important poets, rejoining his enjment as a part of the Twentieth army corps it kenessaw mountain, and remaining with Sherman during his "march to the sea." During his rmsy experience Gildersleeve had been promoted a seulement colonel June 12, 1865. He was massered from the service at Paughkeepile June 12, 865. He at once came to New York and entered following college law school, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He immediately intered upon a lucrative practice. Colonel Gildersleeve's shooting experience dates from the stablishment of Creedmoor. He is accounted an ixellent markeman, and has won numerous prices. PERSONNEL OF THE AMERICAN TRAM.

seruited at Rochester, and did active service in the Shenaudcah Valley. He was wounded and aken prisoner in a skirmish in the Blue Ridge bountains, and remained four months and a half in the Libby prison, when he was allowed to go North on parole. On being exchanged he joined a battalian of secuta, and harassed Lee's communications up to the time of the surrender. He hen served against the indians on the plains, and was mustered out in 1866. His reputation as marksyman is very high. In the military longinge match, June 6, 1874, he held second place, with a score of 27 in a possible 28, with Sharp's military rifle, winning a life membership in the National Blife Association. In the fifth Remingion match, on the same date, he took sixth place, in the fall meeting Fulton did good service in the Twelith regiment team, and in the 4rmy and Nazy Journal match took first prize, with a score of 28 in a possible 28. In the All-Oomers match, so and 600 yards, with 48 in a possible 56, he held fourth place, winning more silver.

In the Bennett match he made 153 in a possible 180, taking second place and \$100 cash prize, J. Rigby, of the Irish team, taking first prize. He was twice successful in the contest for the famicur Club long-range badge, with scores of 7 and 31 in possible 87s. In the aggregate prizes Fulton was a \$40 telescope for the best agrees the tree matches. In the international natch of last year he made a run of 171 in a possible is 80, beating everything thus far done at any large in a public match. At present he holds he position of president of the Amateur Rife Jud, and secretary of the National Rife Association.

tive of Ulster County. New York, is about inline years of age. He has been an enthuic rifleman since his boyhood. When the so of 1874 was selected, Colonel Bodine was en without any previous practice, which his ness engagements had forbidden, merely on cam of like was selected. Colonel Bodine was hosen without any previous practice, which his suffiness engagements had forbidden, merely on secount of his general reputation as a good shot. His performance on the day of the international natch justified this departure from the strict ulce laid down for the selection of the team. In ppearance Bodine is a tall, wiry man. He has a tray aye and light hair, and when shooting has isways cluing to the prone position. Colonel Boline is one of the few attendants at Creedmour she are proficient at both long and short ranges, it was the winner of the first Amateur Club adge at 1800 yards, winning it three times with ceres of 25. In a possible 28. In the international match he held third place on the American side, with a score of 155 in a possible 10. In that content he lired the last shot, knowing, as he did so, that upon bag effort depended the success of failure of his side. His steadiness in that occasion is one of the methocable inclusive cents of Creedmoor.

GEN. T. S. DAKIN

JULY S. DAKIN

JUL

MR. G. W. YALS

s a native of Connecticut, fixing been born at

New Haven. He is now about forty-nine years of

ge. Fer many years he has been identified with

he run manufacturing interests of this country,

ud is at present general superintendent of the

sharpe's Rifle Company. Although a thorough

typert in all matters relating to ride shooting,

fir. Yalo's prise list is not a long one. During

fir's be confined his efforts mainly to long-range

ractice and casching other men, in anticipation

of the international match. He was selected as

ne of the American team, and made a score of

C2 points in a possible 180.

MB. ANDREW V. CANPIELD, JB., MR. ANDREW V. CANFIELD, JR.,
youngest man in the team, was born at Bed.
Westchester county, New York, June 28,
In the competition for places on the Americans of 1874 he made a score which places
usine on the list of reserves. He is regarded

captain lessie C. Bruce

born at Lexington. Kentucky, March 25, 1849,
Inther being S. D. Bruce, the well-known
forthy on turf matters. In 1871 be came to
wity and entered the office of the Turf, Field,
Form as business manager, becoming in 1871,
in tyropristor. While at home in Kentucky
ras a member of the Lexington Chasseurs,
is recumband of his father. This was an indedent company, famous for their perfection of
ill and markinganship. When the competition
is the team of 180, was announced Captain Bruce
termined to win a place upon it, and set to
ork in extrust. He succeeded in winning the
oth place, and by the resignation of Mr. Jewell
came one of the nine.

ioshing man, six feet high. He fires lying down, in the regular military position; he is fine at the 500 yards range, at which the Irish were generally peer last year. Mr. Policek is a young rifeman, apparently, as nothing was heard of him previous to the practice matches, at which he deleated Licyd, Fulton. Young, and the Rigby: Mr. McKenna is a Belfast merchant. He has made the highest score ever made by any marksman on the Wimbledon target—the out of a possible 128. Mr. Wilson was in the Irish team last year, shoots in the face-downward position, and fires with great deliberation. Mr. Milner was also at Creedmoor last year, where he scored eleven consecutive bull's eyes. When shooting he lies on his back with the butt of his rific on the hollow of his shoulder and the barrel reating on his tock. Mr. Jehnson, also on the team last year, shoots in the same position as Mr. Milner. They all use the Rigby rific.

on his too. An Journal of the same position as Mr. Milner. They all use the Rigby rife.

Scens of the Americans at the 850 and 900 yard ranges, but claimed if they could maintain their places at these ranges they could defeat their rivais at the 1,000 yard range.

The scene of the countest is the spot on which the battle which abolished the Danish power in Ireland was fought in 1014. It is also said to have suggested to she poet Gray his lyric entitled, "The Fatal Sisters." The ground on which the rife range is situated is known as the North Boil. It is not the northern side of Dublin Bay, and about 13/ miles in length and three-sevenths of a mile in width in the widest part. Its general direction is northeasterly.

It is separated from the bay by a channel several hundred yards is width, which at low tide is almost bare. The Buill is connected with the shore by a bridge and a causeway—the latter being called the Buill Wall. The Buil itself is divided longitudinally into two parts of nearly-equal citent, the more northerly portion being nearly level, and in its highest part about twenty-five feet above high-water mark.

Geological ebanges have caused, in the last few years, an increase in the extent of the Buil. The northern portion is covered with a growth of short and coarse grass, upon which iarge numbers of cattle feed. The southern section of the Buil I seemest of the cumber of sand bills, which are almost barren of vogetation. They do not average 20 feet in height, but nevertheless they serve as a barrier to break the force of the wind, which otherwise would sweep without restraint across the rifier-range.

The place of the contest was well chosen, as it was near the city of l'ubilin and easy of access. It is a place of the country.

BETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

RETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

The attendance of distinguished people from all parts of Great Britain was immease, and a large number of Americans were also present. Every arrangement was entirely acceptable. The Irisk team won the toss for target, selecting four and five, leaving two and three for the Americans. The signal to commence fring was given at 11 o'clock, and the first trial, shooting at 800 yards, was won by the Irish, they being one point ahead in a score of 338 to 337, making an average to each man of 36 to out of a possible score of 60. The next trial, at a range of 900 yards, was won by the American team, the score being 327 to 292. On the announcement of the result the heavens fairly shook with the applicate of some 20,000 people who were present. PETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

at a range of one thousand yards, the excitement was very great. Many of the irish speciators were dissatisfied, and it was with difficulty that they were kept clear of the ranges. At a quarter past four the first shot was fired by Fulton. The crowd had increased to fully forty thousand, and to the Americans themselves it was a strange and unexpected feature that every shot made by the American team was greeted 'by tremendous cheering. unexpected reature that every have maked a discretant team was greeted (by tremendous cheering.

The Irrish Rifle Club seems not to be popular, a fact which is believed to be due to the alleged Grange and pro-British sympathies of its members. The members of the American team were greeted enthusiastically by the crowds, and anybody presenting a Yanken appearance was neartly cheered when massing through the strests. At the conclusion of the match there went up a uniformation for the conclusion of the match there went up a uniformation of the match there went up a uniformation of the conclusion of the match there were to be seen in weary direction firing side by side, the people being cridently delighted that victory had resided on the American standard.

SOLDIERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE AMERICAL Four army sorgeants were carried to check the score keeping, and were frequently office to cross the tidal strait which divides the Bull room one maintain. Free norse, harnessed to is the mannant. Freet mores, harmened to is unting cars, rushed constantly to and free with the messages. The organization of the Hergid signal corps attracted immense attention, and as much surprise was manifested at American jour-nalistic enterprise as at the splendid shooting of our marksmen. The following is the summary of the day's work by the two teams:

By Telegraph.

By Telegraph.

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE MATCH.

DUBLIN, June 3R.—The Irish press speaks in congratulating terms of the American riffemen in yesterday's contest. The Freeman's Journal compliments the Americans on their superior discipline, and says that the event and its incidents will have drawn closer the amities of the two nations engaged, and while heartily congratulating our gallant conquerors on their measurineant triumph, we look for revenge to the future. The Dublin Express trusts that the contest will become annual, and if it should continue to be carried on with the same good (seling, not only out the part of the competitors but on that of the spectators and of the two ns ions generally, which has marked the first two meetings, it will do much to cement the friendship of Ireland and America. To this Colonel Gillersleeve has justly directed attention as the most valuable outcome of this rivalry of marksmen, and we hope

THE IRISH 'SIX'

will spare no effort to give future meetings that interest which alone can insure their continuance." Saunders news letter speaks in a similar strain, and says: "Nor should it be forgetten as a slight extenuation of our failure that while the American team was selected from a nation of forty millions, who are familiar with the rifle from their cradle, ours was selected from a province of five millions, where, except in privileged cases, the use of that weapon is forbidden." The Deblin Mell remarks:

"The Americans' visit to Europe will assume proportions of an exchange of national hospitalities, and we in Ireland hope the result will be a better appreciation of Irish character and amirations in the United States than has hitherte been the case."

NEWEURGH, June 30.—The Hudson River Commandery of Knights Templar of this city will give a grand reception to John Bodine, the riffeman, who is a member of the commandery, and to the other Sir Knights of the American Team,

SALUTE OF HONOR. The 19th regiment of this city this afternoon fired a salute at Washington's headquarters here in honor of the victory of the American rifismen yesterday. Captain R. C. Coleman is one of the staff officers of this regiment, and Colonel John Biodine formerly lived here.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE AMERICANS. DUBLEY, June 80.—There was shooting to-day at Bollymount for the Spencer cup, free to all comers. Messrs, Bruce, Yale, Dakin, Gildersleeve, Ballard, Coleman and Canfield, of the American team, and all the members of the Irish team and shooting cub took part. The contest resulted in another victory for the Americans. R. C. Coleman won the cup, making a score of 47 out of a possible 50. The range was 1,000 yards. Gildersleeve and Yale also won prizes during the day's shooting.

#### THE PRESIDENCY. What Grats Brown Thinks of Some Possible

Candidates. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercia as reported the following as an interview with B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri:

Governor Brown bit off a piece of tebacco, and
answered my question as to the next Presidency
as follows:

Governor Brown, of Missouri:
Governor Brown bit off a piece of tobacco, and answered my question as to the next Presidency as follows:

"I don't see how the Democratic party can be beaten. As to its candidate, there is some doubt. Thiden is well spoken of. Hendricks would suit me. I think the Republicans will nominate Washburne. He has a good record, and knows how to manipulate a convention."

"Governor Brown don't you think 'Scoretary Bristow a rising candidate for the Presidency!"

"No, sir: I do not suppose that, in the prosecution of his duties, that thing spinnate; him at all. If you know his associations and birth-place, as I do, you would not ask the question. Public men in heatineky do not do their duty for rewards of any kind. They die poor, taken care of in their latter days by public subscription, like Clay, Crititenden. Breckiniridge, and many of that class. I believe Bristow to be actuated by the class. I believe Bristow to be actuated by the class. I be would not turn out of the way of his duty to stoop for it."

This singular reply from one now a warm but not a reactionary Democrat was attended by a straightening up of Governor Brown's small rooster figure. "Kaintuck, by Gud, sir:!" was in the air. So I thought I would tempt him out on President Grant. Here I beg his pardon for so fully relating his piews, but am conscious that he will take ne exc. piton.

"I didn't know Grant much," he said, "when Grant lived here. I first knew him well when I was in command of a regiment at Iron Mountain, and he came down there to take general command, and test my regiment and me back to St. Louis. He sat up in my test meany all night, and talked incessantly. I had a galion of the while take ne to the issues of the pending war?"

"Not of its mornal consequences. There he was torpid. But of its immane theatre and cost he did. He said it would be a long war and a battle of resources. I was a drylian, and rather shocked to hear his indifference on the question of human incode in the land of the show that he was th

### IA CHAPTER OF CRIMES.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE NEAR ST. LOUIS

A WHITE GIRL RAPED BY A NEGRO. THREATENED, LYNCHING EXHIBITION,

TRAGEDY IN A BALTIMORE HOTEL.

Table, Approached by Two Brothers Named Brewer, of Georgetown, and Shot in the Head to Avenge a Sister's Wrongs-Stabbing Affray at Ogdensburg, A. Y.

Two Brothers from Georgetown, D. C., Attack

o'cleek this p. m. Major J. Lyle Clarke, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, and traveling sales-man for the wholesale house of Thomas J. Flack man for the wholesale house of Thomas J. Flack h. Sons, while seated at the dinner table at St. Clair hotel was approached by twe young men, who had quietly entered the dinner case of Onreaching the table at which Clarke was seated the younger of the two drew a pistol, and placing it near the back of Clarke's head, fired. The shot start ed all the guests at the tables, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Clarke grappled with his assailant, and the porter of the hotel disarmed the other young man, who had also drawn a pistol. In the sculle a second shot was fired, but without effect. The ball of the first shot entered the right side of Clarke's neck just below the ear, and striking the tongue, passed out of his mouth. The young men were immediately arrested, and taken to the station-house, where they gare their names as H. W. and J. N. Brewer, of Georgetown, D. C., and saying they were brothers. At an examination this evening the parties were committed to await the action of the grand jury. Clarke's wound is not considered fatal, but to night he is greatly exhausted from the loss of blood. It is said the shots were fired by H. W. Brewer, the younger, and that they stated they were driven to the act te avenge a sister's wrongs.

#### BRUTAL ASSAULT. A Frendish Outrage by a Negro upon a Young

Lady.
Sr. Louis, June 30.—In the country, about nine miles from this city, on Monday evening, while Miss klins Chamberlain, nineteen years old, was going from her father's house on horseback to a neighbor's, she was pulled from her horse by a burly negro. All her clothing was stripped from her and she was most fiendishly outraged and her and she was most fiendishly outraged and otherwise cruelly treated. She fainted and lay in the road more than an hour, when she revived and dragged herself to a neighbor's house about a mile distant, where she went into spasms and her life was for a time despaired of. The police and citizens were in active search of the negro yesterday, and one answering to the description given by Miss Chamberlain was arrested here last night. The people in the heighborhood of the outrage are intensely excited and swear they will hang the monster if caught.

Osnamer no. N. Y., June 20. This afternoon, while George W. Dehaven, late manager of the hippedrome, was standing on the sidewalk, in front of Judson's bank, he was dangerously if not morrially stabbed by I'ugh Ferguson, a groom in the hippodrome. Ferguson was arrested and committed to jail. While the officers were taking him to the cars to carry him to jail, Ferguson was stabled by snother employee of the hippodrome, but not dangagementy. The affair has caused intense arrivalence.

#### TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

The Jury Locked Up Once More for the Nightthird story, and were afterwards locked up in another room. Judge Neilsen arrived up in another room. Judge Neilsen arrived at the court before 10 o'clock. Passing through the chambers he was questioned by the reporters as to the chances of the jury being sent for to-day, to which he replied that they would only be sent for at their own request. At 10 o'clock his Monor retreat the court room and content the court room and entered the court-room, and opened the court for hearing trial causes. There were but tew specta-

hearing trial causes. There were but lew spectators in the court.

About 11 o'clock Beach, accompanied by exJudge Morris and Mr. Pearsail, came up to the court, followed by a large crowd of reporters and friends of both sides in this controversy. They entered the Judge's private room and awaited the arrival of General Pryor, who entered shortly after. The door was shut and a leng consultation was still in progress, but no details as to its character can be learned. It is generally surmised, however, that it is with reference to sending for the jury, as Beach says he is in favor of having them brought into court to ascertain as to what are the points on which they differ, and whether they require any further instruction in the case. The June term of the court ends to-day, and this, therefore, is another reason why they ought to be soon sent for.

At 12:15 F. M. JUDGE MRILSON

soon sent for.

AT 12:15 F. M. JUDGE NHILSON

Was sent for by the counsel to take part in the consultation, for which purpose he left the bench, interrupting the trial in progress, and went into his private room, from which he emerged ten minutes after. At 12:30 the jury in the case returned a verdict. This was followed by another case, which was also disposed of, and Judge Neilson returned to the consultation, from which he was recalled a few minutes after to receive a soundination from the jury in the Beecher-Tilton case. No revelations were made as to its nature, but it was immediately submitted to counsel, who were still in consultation.

Messrs, Abbott, Shearman, Tracy and Hill came up shortly after this and went into the consultation, after which Abbott and Pearsall left the building, but

WOULD GIVE NO INFORMATION WOULD GIVE NO INFORMATION
as to proceedings to the reporters, who perplexed
them with a multitude of questions. Tilton entered the chambers at 2. At 2:15 the conference
broke up, but the council still retained their retieence on the matter. Beach and Morris with Mr.
Tilton remained inside, and the rest went away.
At 2 o'clock the jury had dinner in the upper
room, and were brought down afterward to Judge
McCue's court as being cooler and airier than the
small room they usually occupy. One of counsel
for the defense affirmed this p. m. that no verdict
would be reached to-day. The jury were once
more locked up for the night.

Mining Resumption.

Hazelton, Penn., June 30.—The starting of A. Pardee & Co.'s Laurel Hill breaker on Monday was attended with no foreible opposition on the part of the Miners' Union. The example of those men who went into the mines on that day has so encouraged many others as to overcome all timidity on their part and induces them to signify their willingness to go to work. This a. m. notice was given that the Cranberry breaker would be started to-morrow, and this evening the miners in the employ of Pardee & Co., at all their colleries, voted unanimously to go in at the operators' terms offered last January. The consequence is the strike here is at an end, and work will be resumed at all the slopes as soon as they can be got ready. A region meeting of the Miners Union was held here this atternoon, and as they instructed their various branches to meet this evening it is supposed that from the fact that the Hazolten branch voted unanimously for resumption they all have permission to vote in like manner, and it is confidently expected that next week will see the strike abandoned throughout the whole region.

New York, June 30.—During the storm Sanday, lightning struck Allen's school, Allen's Corner. N. J. Thos, Hewilt, 25 years old, engaged at the time in distributing tracts, was passing in front of the fire-place as the electric finid entered, and was struck and instantly killed. The building was shattered and the chimney fell in, injuring some of the teachers and scholars, but not seriously. Buicide of Celonel DeWittRICHMOND, June 30.—Colonel Thomas H. Dewitt, for many years secretary of the board of
public works of Virginia, and chief clerk in the
second auditor's office, committed suicide early
this morning, in the parlor of his residence, by
placing the musule of a rifle in his mouth and,
firing it off, blow his brains out. The doceased
was about sixty years of age, and much exteemed
in this community. He was a native of New York
State, and was a prominent Mason and Knight
Templar. The deed was caused by general de-

Democratic State Convention.

Saw Francisco, June 30.—The Democratic State convention, which met here yesterday, ad-journed over till to-day, when a platform was adopted, in rubstance as follows:

1. We are opposed to the unconstitutional interference of the Federal Administration in the domestic affairs of the States, by which one portion of the Union is ground with taxation to keep an other portion of the Union in bankruptcy an

of the Union is ground with taxation to keep another pertion of the Union in bankruptor and servitude.

2. We condemn the Republican party for contempt of constitutional obligations; for extravagant, partisan and corrupt administration of the freezal Government; the perversion of the functions of the latter to enrich great corporations at the expense of the public; for jobbery and frauds which have brought repreach upon democratic institutions; for the Sanborn and Jayne frauds; for the infamous Washington ring; for the back-pay steal, the iniquities of the protection system, the curse of inconvertible paper money, the nepotism of the President; for the diagraceful diplomatic service and unfit appointments; for the attempt to pass the uncenstitutional force bill, which was fortunately trustrated by the determined front of the Democratic minority is both Houses of Congress, and for the estalogue of other enermities which have rendered that organization offensive even to the mass of those who were its supporters.

3. We are in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution and against the exercise of doubtful powers; favor the limiting of the power of legislative bodies, the tariff for revenue only, and a currency convertible into gold and silver at will oblider; against profligate and wasteful systems of local improvements by the Federal Government, and in favor of reducing the expenditures of State governments and of counties and towns.

4. Opposes the diversion of the school fund to other than legal purposes.

5. We assert the traditional policy of the Damocratic parry in declaring it the right and duty of the Lagislature to regulate corporations, whether railway, gas, telegraph, water or otherwise, to limit their than legal purposes.

6. We assert the traditional policy of the Damocratic party in declaring it the right and convenient to preserve the waters of the State for irrigation and other public uses, instead of permitting them to be made the means of extortion and monepoly.

7. The Democratic party h

denied.

10. We favor the speedy completion of 'be Trans-Continental railway on the thirty-secon, parallel, subject to such limitations by the Federal and State Government as shall protect the rights of

State crotesians the people.

11. Favors equal taxation and oppose double taxation as unconstitutional.

12. We oppose all legislation known by the name of the prohibitory law. WILLIAM IRWIN

IOWA. Republican State Convention.

# are convention met this morning, and after the peintment of the usual committees, adjourned till this afternoon. ATTAINSOON SASSION. DES MOTHER, June 30.—In the Republican countion this afternoon, affortly after reassembling a committee on resolutions reported a platform bettertially as follows: stantially as follows:

1. The Republic is a nation one and indisse-2. Gold and silver the only reliable legal ten-der, and a currency convertible with coin should therefore be gradually attained. 3. A revenue tariff adjusted to encourage home The efforts of the Government to collect the revenues and to punish frauds are approved.

The Government should concede no further lands to railways or other corporations. Such lands should be reserved for actual settlers.

The anisot laws must be revised to relieve

To. Indersing free education and the present system of public schools.

11. Approving the national and State administrations.

11. Approving the national and State administrations.

12. Cordially inviting all opposed to the restoration of the Democratic party to power to forget all past political differences, and wake with the Republican party in maintaining the course of true reform. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

### of Johnson county, was nominated for Govern and J. J. Newbold, of Henry county, for Lieutor, ant Governor. The convention then took a en-cess. AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

Commandament at Harvard Boston, June 30 .- The two hundred and ti bosros, June 30.—The two nundres and illi-ty-fourth commencement of Harvard College in-curred to-day. Degrees of Bachelor of Arts who-conferred on one hundred and thirty-one grace ustes, Bachelor of Divinity on four, Hachelor Law on thirty-due, Bachelor of Science on 60 Doctor of Madicine on thirty, Doctor of Dou<sup>17</sup>. Medicine on five, Master of Mechanical Artisal medicine on his haster of Metalluray on one, Master of A on one twelve, Doctor of Philosophy on three, arts Doctor of Science on one. The Governor and staff, with other visitors, were present.

The business meeting of the alumni was also held. The following kenorary degrees were conferred by the university: L.L. D., Wm. Gaston, Beston: Stephen Salesbury, Worcester, Asa Gray, Cambridge; Christopher Columbus Langdell, Cambridge, and Thos. Cariyle, England.

Cambridge, and Thos. Carlyle, England.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The commencement exercises of Columbia College were held this aftermoon in the Academy of Music. The degree of B. A. was conferred on twenty-one members of the regular gradualing class, and other degrees, on the graduates in the bokeol of mines. Twenty-eight candidates in the course received the degree of M. A. The valedictory was delivered by June.

H. Purdy. The Normal College also held its commencement to-day. The graduating class numbered one hundred and forty-seven young ladies.

TALE COLLEGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29 .- The stead SAN FRANCISCO, une 22.—The steamer occasio, from Shanghat June 5 and Yokohama June 12 brings the following news:

Ohina has appropriated 40,000 teals for representation at the Philadelphia Exposition. The local government at Hong Chow proposes to send

Races at Mystic Park.

Bostow, June 20.—The race for horses of 2201 class at Mystic park to-day was son by Lady Dahlman, Dustin Jim 20, and Heatherbloom 3d. Sir heats were trotted. Time, 2-29, 22014, 22014, 22014, 2020, 22014. Dustin Jim took the second and third heats, and Lothair the first, but was distanced in the 8th heat.

Second race, two mile heats—Dick Moore to addle, and Honest Hilly to wagous; son by the former. Time, 5th 54, 52644, 54894. Hencet Billy took the first heat.

Third race, sweepstakes, mile heats, son by Little Ned. Best time, 20204.

ONE ONE ATI, June 30.—Falls or passes, and a series, 7.

Naw York, June 30.—Bostons, 15; Atlantics, 7.

Raile of the St. Louis Times.

Sv. Louis, June 30.—The Times newspaper was sold at auction this afternoon, and was purchased by Col. John T. Orisp, of Independence, Mo., for \$12,150 cash. Among the bidders was D. Grats

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

TOUR OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE POSTAL SYSTEM.

SOME OF THE EVILS HE WILL CORRECT. REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY

Dismissed on Account of the New graph Tolls-Army and Navy-Finances, Appointments, de, de.

The Postmaster General's Trip West. The Postmaster General has returned from his tour of inspection, and much pleased with what he saw and isarned. He states that he met some their general appearance. They were a very in-telligent body of men, and gave him very much information in regard to the practical workings of the poetal law and service. The postmasters were unanimously in favor of raising the rate of registration from eight to ten cents, and the Post-master General made an order to that effect upon his return. He was astonished at the magnitude of the service, and the immense bulk and weight of the mails in the Western and Middle States. On the largest routes between the East and West from eighteen to twenty-five tons of mail matter are carried daily and handled in postal cars.

THE TRANSFER OF MAILS at Chicago from road to road is sometimes as much as one hundred tons per day. The postal clerks on railway postal cars in the divisions west of the Alleganies assort and handle forty millions of letters permonth, an amount of work which it would be impossible to do in postoffices. The mail service is better than the railway passenger ervice, for letters reach their destination in all and passengers fall to do so, so that the mails sometimes beat the passengers. On the route from St. Louis to Texas an average of five tens of nail per day is carried. The Postmaster General

PAY OF THE LETTER-CARRIES is fair, though they have to work very bard, and that the pay of rallway and postal clerks is good. and that while many of them are over-worked it is a very difficult service to adjust equitably; but many of the man in this branch of the service are required to be on their fact from twelve to fitteen hours per day while the ears are in rapid motion in the heat and dust asserting the mail, a severe

of one hundred to one hundred and fifty, he told

city is served so well as it is under such circumstances. The offices at St. Louis and Cincinnati are very dark, hot and close, and a large portion of the clerks are compelled to work by gas during the day with the thermometer standing

AMONO THE MINETIES;
but new buildings are being erected in each of
those [places. At Chicago the office is made of
three stores under a new hotel, which is at present occupied, and there is plenty of room and
light, and it is very good and accessible. The
rent of this office, with all its necessary rooms
for the complete working of the business machinery, costs \$20,000 per annum. While it has
no style and is very unpretentious, it is quite sucnience and are night and roomy.
of all the postmasters he met as to whether there were not many old stage-lines on which the mails were yet being carried, and which;

were yet being carried, and which;

without detriment to the service by reason of the
railread distributing the mails along their lines.
He found several such cases, and requested postmasters to notify him of all such useless service,
and he is satisfied that a material saving can be
made in the States he visited, as it is often the
case that the did State service is still kept on the
books of the Department while the railreads are books of the Department while the railroads are carrying all the mails, the business of the Depart-part being so large as to make it very difficult to find and correct all the little wastages. It was found that one steambeat line was paid \$10,000 per annum for carrying the mails while there

Pinancial.

The receipts from internal revenue sources yes-terday were \$251,979.83. The customs receipts were \$171,499.41. Pension Agent at New York-

Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, jr., has been nomi-ated to the President by the Secretary of the Whisky Seinure.

Whishy Seizure.

A telegram received at the Internal Revenue Bureau yesterday announces the seizure at Milwaukee of the extensive distillery of Henry Schenfield and the rectifying house of French & Bildback for re-using stamps.

Petty Emuggling.

The Secretary of the Treasury writes that the importation of dutable articles into the United States by means of newspapers or letters through the mails has no sanction in law, and if attempted with intent to evade the duties, subjects the articles to forfeiture and the parties making such attempt or knowingly receiving such articles to prosecution for the penalties provided by law.

The Treasury Reorganization The Treasury Reorganization.

It was a field day in the Treasury Department yesterday, and the clerks of all grades, sizes and saxes, without regard to color, felt that a momentous period in their respective official existences was at hand. As usual in everything, however, anticipation exceeded the reality by long odds and those who expected that the reorganization would be characterised by wholesale changes were very agreeably disappeloted. Some removals of course were made, and changes in position by some being promoted, and othersreduced in their official status also occurred, but the wind was tempered to many a shorn lamb who has been in a trembing attitude for weeks lest the merciless guillotine should drop and sever from the public corpus his official head, and breathing is freer in some Treasury quarters than if was night before last. Among the principal assignment in the reorganization were the following:

1. T. Powers, shief of the division of warrants:

nah.

Ohief of Divisions—Wm. F. Olarka, customs:
J. K. Upton, sub-treasury; E. P. Gaines, internal
revenue; A. L. Sturdevant, stationery; D.
Lyman, navigation; S. I. Kimball, revenue marine. Assistant Chiefs of Divisions—E. H. Daskam, A. Johnson, Charles Lyman, T. B. Lander, E. hig dear the control of Currency—Issae Thornton, chief;
Division of Currency—Issae Thornton, chief;
Charles H. Brewn, assistant.
First Auditor's Office—Thaddeus Sturgis, Wm.
P. Marsh, John S. Bently and Allen F. McMillan, chiefs of division; James B. Cleveland, 4th

Jan, chiefs of division; James B. Cleveland, 4th class.

Third Auditor's Office—J. F. Jones, I. S. Tichenor, A. Cauldwell, Geo. Doollitle, W. H. Whitney, chiefs of division.

Whitney, chiefs of division.

The list of those selected as deputy auditors, compirollers and commissioners has been prepared and sent to President Grant at Long Branch, there being no authority in the bill verting this class of appointments in the Secretary of the Treasury.

Ballings was in the lift year cream, in house, the Fountain house, the first passed and the first passed in the first passed i

Mina Tels, are at the imperial.

Mr. andehildren, is at Atlantic City, where they will lemin during July and August.

Mrle. Ristori's sisterin-law, the wife of Cesare Ristori, died in San Francisco a few days before Ristori, died in San Francisco a few days before Ristori, died in San Francisco a few days before Ristori, died in San Francisco a few days before Ristori, died in San Francisco a few days before Ristori, died in San Francisco a few days before Ristori, died in San Francisco a few days before Ristori, died in San Francisco a few days before Ristoria, died in San Francisco a few days before inter from Italy, salied for Europe yesterday.

The late Count de Rumsat is described as a The late Count de Rumsat is described as a The late Count de Rumsat is described as a The late Count de Rumsat is described as a The late Count de Rumsat is described as a The late Count de Rumsat is described as a The late Count de Rumsat is described as a The late Count of watching the puppet-shows on was hamps Elipses.

In Louisvilla, She suffered a relapse research was a she was believed to be in a fair way cently overy.

It red, o, " in again retiring from the Danburian "Mi and says: "Our "second term' on this Fressered enterprise closes with this issue. We check another term' as much as we did the "first want econd"—but the resources of the sage forbid." and "setary Delano has returned to Washington, Sect any one is positive that he intends to reand like position he can probably ascertate about sign har he is k-reet in his opinion by stepping up how fe Interior Department and propounding to tainterrogatories on that Iong-mooted subject, a few Greenough, the seutpote, has completed n Mr. and will ship to the United States in a tew Italy, the status of John Winthrop, which the weeks of Massachusetts is to place in the old Hill State resentatives at Washington, with a status of Repuel Adams, as its contribution to the Nacor San Gallery.

Undaire Lockwood has returned home from her Judget to Synacuse where she made a speec

# BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 30.—In the United States Circuit Court to day General Mank was convicted of passing counterfeit money.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—On the official report of the board of health, a proclamation of ten days' quarantine was made to-day against the port of Key West.

New YORK, June 30.—Transite Coursel have

of the board of health, a proclamation of ten days quarantine was made to-day against the port of Key West.

New York, June 30.—Tread's counsel have served a notification on the district attorney to the effect that the motion for reduction of ball is indefinitely withdraws.

Porraville, Pa., June 30.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Berkersy was killed at Wm. Montalin's colliery, Mount Carmel, by a fall of ceal. Last night's man named Cookrame drove over a high embankment at Llewlyn, Schuyikili county, and was killed.

Nxw York, June 30.—The bark La Bonne intention, Captain Sowtell, from Demerara, with sugar for Liverpool, was burned at sea on the 22d instant. The captain, crew and one passenger were rescued by the steamer Cimbria, which arrived here to-day.

Mempris, June 30.—There is no change in the situation regarding the troubles of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad. Mr. Dow, as agent for the trustees, still holds possession of the road, and the whole matter will doubtless be transferred to the Arkansas courts for settlement.

Detract, June 30.—A collision between two passenger trains occurred on the Detroit and Milwankee railroad at 1 o'clock this afternoon on the course one mile and a half west of Holly. The engineers and frems in june of from the engineers and seved their lives. None of the first class passengers were hurt. Fiftees emigrants were severely wounded. The train men injured are Conductors Robinson, Sheeran and a bagangeman, expressman and Engineer McGinniss. The wounded were brought to this often and those who had no friends were placed in one of the public hospitals.

FORT MONRON, VA., June 20.—The United States steamer Dispatch arrived here this even-ing to convoy the frigate Lancaster to Ports-mouth, N. H. They sail to morrow. The steamer

GENERAL GRANT AT SHILOH

BOYNTON'S REVIEW OF SHERMAN.

NORB MATERIAL MISTAKES CORRECTED HOW BUELL SAVED OUR DEFT WING

GRANT AND SHERMAN'S REPORTS

man, Buell, the Wallaces and His Own Personal Staff-The Report Which Was Never Made.

Gazette, dated in this city on the 22d, settles another little inaccuracy of the Sherman Me

Gen. Grant did not make an efficial report of the battle of Shiloh, but all its incident and events were covered by the reports of division commanders and subordinates.—(Sherman's Memoirs, vol. pag 24. were covered by the reports of division commanders and subordinates.—(Sherman's Memoirs, vol. I, page 264.

To above statement is a good fill stration of the careless manner in which Gen. Susrman grepared his book. Not only did Gen. Grant make a report upon Shilon, but it was written before the reports of any of the division commanders had been handed in, as is shown by their dates, so that it is valuable as containing Gen. Grant's own understanding of the creats of the battle. It has long been in the regular files with the reports of 116 other officers upon the part taken by their commands is this battle. It was also made public, and printed in the "Rebellion Record" for 1852. As it bears directly upon some points which Gen. Sherman has raised, it will be found of interest now.

Apart from its historic value, it will attract attention as the modest, straightforward story of an unasswning soldier.

The report is as follows, the italies being inserted to indicate passages which have an intimate bearing upon the quotations from the Memoirs te be given below:

GEN. GEANT'S REFORT ON SHILOM.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT ON SHILOH.

GEN. GEANT'S REFORT ON SHILOH.

GEN. GEANT'S REFORT ON SHILOH.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Copt. N. H. Heleon. A. A. General, Department of the Mississippi. St. Louis, April 9, 1963.

Copt. N. H. Beleon. A. A. General, Department of the Mississippi. St. Louis, Mo.:

OAFTAIN: It becomes my duity again to report another battle fought between two great armies, one contending for the maintenance of the best government ever devised, the other for its destruction. It is pleasant to record the success of the army contending for the former principle.

As Bunday morning our pickets were attacked advisions attilored ectury. Immediately the we divisions attilored ectury. Immediately the we have devised the substitution of the control of the line.

The battle soon wanced warm on the left and centre, varying at times to all points of the line.

The most continuous firing of musketry and artillery ever heard on this continent was kept up until nightful, the enemy baving forced the entire line to fail back nearly half way from their camps to the landing, At a late hows in the afternoon a desperate effort non made by the enemy to turn our left, and got possession of the landing, transports, &c. This point was guarded by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, Captains Gwinn and Shirk, U. S. N., commanding, four 2t-pounder Yarrott guns, and a battery of rified guns. As there is a deep and impassable ravine for artillery or cavalry, and very difficult for infantry at this point, no troops were stationed horsessept be necessary artillery and a small infantry force for their support. Just all the moment for infantry the allows were stationed horsessept be necessary artillery and a small infantry force for their support. Just all the moment for infantry and the commandes. Capt. Reference of the commandes, United Schools, and their able commandes, United and Lexington, and their able commandes, United Schools, an

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed)

Major General Commanding.

HEADQ'S DEPT OF THE MISSISSIPE, 3

Official copy:

Arsistant Adjutant General.

The part omitted above "s cordial mention of each of his staff officer, an: a statement of the losses on each side. As will be seen, the above is a report in which Gen. Grant says nothing of himself, and all that could be said of good for others. SHERNAN'S ACCOUNT OF BUELL'S ARRIVAL.

was in the act of ferrying his troops across of the time he was speaking to me.

It is, to say the least, quite improbable that when Gen. Grant was detailing to Sherman the desperate attack at the ravine-spoken of in his report, and had seen Buell's troops, with Buell and Nelson both present, advance and push back the enemy with the assistance of the gunboats and the heavy artillery, that he not only torgot to mention to Sherman the fact that Buell and part of his troops were across, and had been engaged at the ravine, but that he should toll sherman that Buell was actually on the other nide of the river.

This ignoring of Gen. Buell by Sherman is quite in keeping with the following siur on a succeeding page: succeeding page:

A very small part of Gen. Buell's army was on our side of the Teanessee river that evening, and their loss was trivial.

A coording to Gen. Grant, however, there were enough of them there to render good service in saving the landing itself, the key to the whole position, from "a desperate effort," "made by the enemy to turn our left, and get possession of the landing, transports, etc."

H. V. B.

BERLIX, June 20.—The law abrogating three clauses of the constitution his been sanctioned by the Emperor and officially promulgated.

LONDON, June 30.—At the New Castle summer meeting to-day the Northumberland plate was son by Harriet Laws, Owton second, and Feve

THE LATE GENERAL DUFF GREEN.

llections and Incidents in the Life of a

The announcement in the papers a short time-age of the death at Dalten, Ga., of General Duff Green, at an advanced age, recalls to the mind of the writer recollections and incidents of the of the writer reconsecting and the veteran journalist that made quite a noise at the time, but that in a great measure are unknown to the present generation. General Green was the editor of the United States Telegraph, and in

official organo (Sen. Jackson's administration, and a power in the land. At that time the principal editors of the papers on the National Republican side—the term Whig had not then been adopted—were Mr. Gales, of that honored journal, the National Intelligencer; Mr. Obandler, of the Philadelphia United States Gazetie; Mr. Robert Walsh, of the Philadelphia National Gazetie; Charles King, son of Rufus King, of the New York American; Cotonal Stona, of the New York Commercial Ideorate; George D. Frestlete, of the Rullimore Fatrici; Charles Hammond, of the Consumati Gazetie; George D. Frestlete, of the Louisville Journal, and others of lotter note. On the Deutomatic that States Telegraph we General James Watson Webb and Major Nosh, of the New York Enquirer; Charles G. Greene, of the New York Enquirer; Charles G. Greene, of the Bestin Park, of the Richmond Enquirer, and others. The gentlemen enumerated above were names that were famous in the editorial and political world, and wielded great power and huftunece with the respective parties they were severally affiliated with.

It might well be said there were giants in these days in the journalific arena as well as the halls of Congress—such as we have unfortunately not met with in late years. The warfare between the papers at that time was rarely diagraced by aerimony or personal vituperation; they would discuss national and political issues or questions with logical and argumentative power, and treat each other with a finglity courtes of warfare between the papers at that time was rarely diagraced by Arr. Galest and Mr. Richler in their various passages at arms. For the first two years of Georgal Jackson man, but about the time of the was eminently the course pursued by Mr. Galest and Mr. Richler in their various passages at arms. For the first two years of Georgal Jackson and the papers. He had several altercations, the most notable of which was eminently the course pursued by Mr. Galest and Mr. Richler in their warfare between the nature of the Nature of pronounced